

Every neighborhood deserves a modern fire station



Roanoke's station 22 is one of three stations that provide fire and emergency response to the University of Washington. The station is out of regulatory compliance and has standing water in its basement. It is also too small to accommodate modern firefighting vehicles and sufficient numbers of staff.



Station 30 in the Mt. Baker neighborhood has a leaking foundation and requires a sump pump to remove water from its basement



Station 35 in Crown Hill is more than 80 years old and seismically unsafe.



Fire Station 10, which also houses the fire department's command center, is located in the Pioneer Square earthquake liquefaction zone. The station is at great risk of collapse during a major quake.

For more information on the Fire and Emergency Response Plan and Levy, please visit:

www.seattle.gov/fleets/firelevy



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Making Seattle the most prepared city in America

A levy and plan to upgrade the fire and emergency-response network

- Rebuilt, renovated and remodeled neighborhood fire stations
- New emergency water pumping system that can withstand major quakes
- New fire boat for Elliott Bay
- Citywide improvements to training, equipment and communications
- New specialized equipment to deal with bioterrorism and other emerging threats



"Our firefighters cannot face today's threats with yesterday's facilities and equipment."
— Mayor Greg Nickels

Investing in city fire facilities

Many of the city's fire facilities are woefully inadequate—some date back to when Calvin Coolidge was president.

Only one of Seattle's neighborhood fire stations meets current seismic standards. In addition, many stations are not adequate to meet the needs of modern day firefighting and emergency response.



The heart of the plan is the neighborhood station, the front-line of our emergency system.

Our emergency network depends on stations surviving a major quake

Seattle fire stations deal with an ever-growing demand for services (over 71,000 calls in 2002). Using levy proceeds, fire stations will be brought up to current seismic standards and outfitted with systems to decontaminate firefighters and equipment from chemical, biological or other hazardous agents. In all, 12 fire stations will be rebuilt, five will be completely renovated, and 15 will be partially remodeled.

Preparing for “The Big One”

A major earthquake could severely damage water mains, interrupting water flow to fight fires, or it could destroy bridges and roadways, isolating neighborhoods from critical emergency supplies. The levy would fund a plan to position special hydrants throughout the city that could draw water from reservoirs, lakes and Puget Sound.

The plan would also position Red Cross community caches of emergency medical and shelter supplies in strategic locations throughout Seattle. Portable generators will also be distributed to shelters to provide emergency power.



A series of marina fires have highlighted the need for fireboat protection on Seattle's waterfront and freshwater areas.

Protecting lives, homes and property on the waterfront: A new fire boat

Marine firefighting and emergency response will be enhanced by purchasing a new fireboat for Elliott Bay and rehabbing the existing fireboat Chief Seattle to

serve the city's freshwater areas. The 80 year-old fireboat Alki will be retired.



Seattle firefighters currently train in parking lots or travel outside the city for exercises. The plan will provide a modern training facility within the city limits.

Strengthening the entire preparedness system: Command and training

A new emergency operations center and a new alarm-dispatch center will be located in a seismically stable area and will be built to withstand severe earthquakes and other disasters.

A new fire training center will be constructed to replace the small, 1920s-era fire station that now serves as the department's training facility.

How the plan is financed

The proposed plan will be funded by grants, existing city funds and a levy to be voted on this November. The plan's budget is \$196 million—\$29 million from existing funds and grants and \$167 million from levy proceeds. The levy will cost the owner of a median-priced home in Seattle (\$315,000) on average \$73 a year for nine years.